

union with the nations of Western Europe—a merger which is to bring about a new United States tentatively being called **Euramerica** (the United States of Europe indissolubly federated with the United States of America—all so very attractively packaged that the “mellowing” communist countries will be eager to merge).

Vital as a first step in this new Regional World Government development is passage of the Kennedy Trade Expansion Bill (which already has passed the House, and may have passed the Senate even as you read this—the Planners have been waiting for the “**exactly right moment**” when opposition will be at the lowest possible point numerically, before bringing the measure to the floor for debate).

Speaking of the domestic hardships which this bill will bring (aside from its world government intent), **Senator Strom Thurmond** reports the following under date of August 13, 1962:

The Senate will soon act on the Trade Expansion Bill, which President Kennedy has described as “**the most important piece of legislation before the country this year.**” As approved by the House, the bill gives the greatest delegation of power ever provided any President in regulating foreign commerce and trade. This is a power specifically granted to the Congress under the Constitution.

Under the bill, the President could eliminate tariffs on some commodities and slash others up to 50%, not just on a commodity by commodity basis, but on broad categories of goods. He has frankly told the American public that in exercising this power some domestic industries will be closed and many employees left jobless.

To compensate for the damage which domestic industries and employees will suffer, the President has proposed that adjustment assistance (federal subsidies) be provided, after certain criteria are met, to assist the industries to be converted and the employees to be retrained for other work. The adjustment assistance, which would give the Executive Branch increased control over American industry, would not be automatically provided. In fact, to get these subsidies for his company and employees, the injured manufacturer would have to prove damage to the entire industry. The definition of what constitutes an industry is very vague in the legislation.

If he should win this point, the manufacturer gets a certificate and then must apply to the Secretary of Commerce for the subsidy. If the manufacturer then proves his case before the Secretary, he must qualify for a loan, which must be secured. In addition, he must prove that his company can, in a new venture, become a sound factor in our economy. If he gets the loan, the manufacturer must submit to bureaucratic domination and control of his business policies, as do government contractors who are today being told whom they can hire and fire when they accept government contracts.

Trade is an important item in our national life. We should seek more ways to increase trade with foreign countries. Any trade agreements, however, should be truly reciprocal, and not just constitute concessions by the U.S.—as has been the case on too many occasions—causing increased centralization of power in the Executive, increased federal costs, and increased regulation and control over American industries and employees. The original trade bill passed in 1934 was designed to help—not hurt—American industries and employees, according to its author, the late **Cordell Hull**. Also, it was never intended to be used as an instrument of foreign policy, as is being done today.

The Administration's plan to provide international agreements to protect the domestic cotton textile industry from low-wage imports is not working. I told the

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RABBIS DIRECT CATHOLIC THINKING



This is one of hundreds of similar instances. The **Pittsburgh Catholic**, page 8, carries a picture (above) of Rabbi Marc C. Tanenbaum of New York between two nuns. The caption below the picture is as follows:

Rabbi Marc C. Tanenbaum of New York, Director of Inter-religious Affairs of the American Jewish Committee has been named

consultant to the Religious Education Resources Center at Marygrove College, Monroe, Michigan. This center is a main source for Catholic religious educational material. Rabbi Tanenbaum will speak at the convention of the National Catholic Social Action Conference to be held in Pittsburgh, August 23rd.

CHRISTIANITY

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Pittsburgh in order to provide us, through intensive work, with a full picture of Catholic education.

H. WORK WITH THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE:

This will include furnishing of factual information to the Press Department; enlisting the support of the Social Action Department in various issues as they arise; and offering the Education and Youth Departments assistance with material on Jews and Judaism as we have done in the past.

I. WORK WITH EDUCATIONAL BODIES:

We will continue our efforts with the Educational Policies Commission of the National Commission of the National Education Association; and with the American Council on Education, to assure careful study of the proposal that the public schools teach about religion.

III. NEW PROJECTS IN 1954 WITHIN 1953 BUDGET LIMITATIONS.

A. WORK IN THE CATHOLIC TEXTBOOK FIELD:

New efforts will be made during the coming year to seek the publication of revised editions of Catholic textbooks through the good offices of the Catholic Biblical Assn. In addition, we will help the Committee on Citizenship of the Catholic University of America in the preparation of Texts on Jews and Judaism and articles for youth magazines.

Annual Report of **AJC**, 1953 page 122:

4. Having responsible leaders speak for or endorse causes of concern to the American Jewish Committee and condemn those groups or individuals who engage in activities which the American Jewish Committee considers inimical to the best interests of the community, state and nation.

We frequently supply speeches or speech material to officials of the Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Content covers civil rights and civil liberties; public school issues; the current rise of Nazism in Germany; the danger of attempts to divide our population on the basis of race, creed or color; the need of stronger community service activities; the importance of UN efforts to strengthen human rights.

We have met with fairly good success in

the use of this material by leaders. Practically all of the addresses delivered by the National Chaplain of the Legion during 1950-1 were supplied by us, for which he expressed appreciation. Many of our speeches were used in national broadcasts by the Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and those not thus used were printed and circulated to departments and posts of the VFW in clip-sheet form.

Occasionally we are able to obtain endorsement by leaders of matters in which the American Jewish Committee manifests a particular interest—such as the restitution laws in Germany promulgated by General Clay.

Knowing of our interest in liberalization of the immigration laws, we were informed, by a prominent Legionnaire, of a move to have the 1951 convention endorse the McCarran Act in toto. Thereupon, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee and the Director of this Division met with the persons involved and agreed on plans which ultimately prevented endorsement.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PRAYER

The American Examiner, “America's largest independent Jewish weekly,” of Aug. 2nd, 1962 had this to say:

“The decision of the Supreme Court was, both in logic and in tradition, a magnificently right one. It is to be hoped now that the sense and decency of the American people will keep an obdurate, arrogant man from making a shambles of our Law.”

This position was indorsed also by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and The Central Conference of American Rabbis in a joint statement.

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